

Mails.

U. S. MAIL LINE.
PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

THROUGH TO NEW YORK, VIA OVER
LAND RAILWAYS, AND TOUCHING
AT YOKOHAMA, AND SAN
FRANCISCO.

"CITY OF PEKING"
will be despatched for San Francisco, Yokohama and Honolulu, on **THURSDAY**, the 19th September, at 1 P.M., taking Passengers and Freight for Japan, the United States, and Europe.
Through Bills of Lading issued for transportation to Yokohama and other Japan Ports to San Francisco, and Atlantic and Indian

ways, to Havana, Trinidad, and Demerara, and to ports in Mexico, Central and South America by the Company's and connecting Steamers.

Through Passage Tickets granted to England, France, and Germany by all trans-Atlantic lines of Steamers.

First-class Fares granted as follows:—

To San Francisco.....	\$225.00
To San Francisco and return, available for 6 months.....	393.75
To Liverpool.....	325.00
To London.....	330.00

To other European Ports at proportionate rates. Special reduced rates granted to Officers of the Army, Navy, Civil Service, and the Imperial Chinese Customs, to be obtained on

Passengers by this line have the option of proceeding Overland by the Southern Pacific and Connecting Lines, Central Pacific, Northern Pacific or Canadian Pacific Railways.

Passengers, who have paid full fare, re-embarking at San Francisco for China or Japan (or *vice versa*) within one year will be allowed a discount of 10 per cent. This allowance does not apply to through fares from China and Japan.

Freight will be received on board until 4 P.M. the day previous to sailing. Parcel Packages will be received at the Office until 5 P.M. same day all Parcel Packages should be marked to address in full; value of same is required. Consular Invoices to accompany Cargo des

United States, should be sent to the Company's
Offices in Sealed Envelopes, addressed to the
Collector of Customs at San Francisco.
For further information as to Passage and
Freight, apply to the Agency of the Company
No. 50 A, Queen's Road Central.

15th August 1920
NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD,
NOTICE.

STEAM FOR
SINGAPORE, COLOMBO, ADEN, SUEZ
PORT SAID, BRINDISI, GENOA, ANT-
WERP, BREMEN AND HAMBURG,
PORTS IN THE LEVANTE,
BLACK SEA AND BALTIC

ALSO,
LONDON, NEW YORK, BOSTON
BALTIMORE, NEW ORLEANS,
GALVESTON AND SOUTH
AMERICAN PORTS.
THE COMPANY'S STEAMERS WILL CALL AT
SOUTHAMPTON TO LAND PASSENGERS
AND LUGGAGE.

ON WEDNESDAY, the 15th day of September, 1889, at 4 P.M., the Company's Steamship "BAYERN," Captain I. McNeill, with MAILS

Shipping Orders will be granted till 10 a.m.
Cargo will be received on board until 1 p.m.
Specie and Parcels until 10 a.m., on the 25th of
September, 1889. (Parcels are not to be sent on)

Board; they must be left at the AGENTS'S Office.
Contents and Value of Packages are required.
The Steamer has splendid Accommodation
and carries a Doctor and Stewardess.
For further particulars, apply to
MELCHERS & Co.,
Agents
Hongkong, 31st August, 1886.

**OCCIDENTAL AND ORIENTAL STEAM
SHIP COMPANY.**

JAPAN, THE UNITED STATES,
 MEXICO,
 CENTRAL AND SOUTH AMERICA, AND
 EUROPE;
 VIA
 THE OVERLAND RAILWAYS,

ATLANTIC AND OTHER CONNECTING
STEAMERS.
THE Steamship
"ARABIC"

Yokohama, on SATURDAY, the 28th September at 1 P.M.

Connection will be made at Yokohama with Steamers from Shanghai and Japan Ports.

All PARCEL PACKAGES should be marked

First-class Fares granted as follows:—

To San Francisco.....	\$225.00
To San Francisco and return, }	450.00

To Liverpool.....	325.00
To London.....	330.00
To other European Ports at proportionate rates. Special reduced rates granted to Officers of the Army, Navy, Civil Service and the	

Passengers by this line have the option proceeding Overland by the Southern Pacific and Connecting Lines, Central Pacific, North Pacific or Canadian Pacific Railways.

ing at San Francisco for China or Japan (*vice versa*) within one year will be allowed discount of 10 per cent. This allowance does not apply to through fares from China or Japan to Europe.

United States, should be sent to the Company Offices, addressed to the Collector of Customs, San Francisco.

No. 50A, Queen's Road Central.
C. D. HARMAN,
Agent
Hongkong, 11th September, 1889.

Imitations.

DAKIN'S

UNRIVALLED OLD SCOTCH WHISKY.

A BLEND OF THE FINEST WHISKIES
that Scotland can produce.

Thoroughly Matured.

Per Bottle \$1. Per Dozen \$10.

SOLD ONLY BY

DAKIN BROS. OF CHINA,

LIMITED,

CHEMISTS,

and

AERATED WATER

MANUFACTURERS,

HONGKONG.

(Telephone No. 60.)

Hongkong, 13rd July, 1889.

NOTICE.

A. S. WATSON & CO., LD.

FLOWER AND VEGETABLE SEEDS.

SEASON 1889-1890.

WE have just received our New Season's

importations, direct from the best growers

in England, France, and Germany, and are now

preparing to execute all orders received for same

with prompt and careful attention.

DESCRIPTIVE CATALOGUES

for ordering from (containing hints for garden-

ing) will be sent post free on application.

ORDERS FROM ONE PERSON \$5 TO \$10

ALLOWED 25 PER CENT. DISCOUNT.

ORDERS FROM ONE PERSON OVER \$10 ALLOWED

AN EXTRA 5 PER CENT. DISCOUNT.

SINGLE PACKETS AT LIST PRICES.

WE GUARANTEE

That all seeds sold by us shall prove to be as

represented, to the extent that should they not

do so we will replace them, or send other seeds

of the same value. But we cannot guarantee

the crop any further than the above offer, as

there are so many causes which operate un-

favourably in the germination of seeds in a tropical

climate, over which we have no control. Among

the causes of failure may be mentioned un-

favourable weather, which is one of the most

important. The soil may be in proper condition

when the seed is planted, but the weather which

follows may be too wet, which will cause the

seed to rot; or it may be too hot and dry, which

destroys the germ before it shows itself. The

soil may also be unfavourable for the variety of

seed planted. And finally, the seeds may be and

are frequently destroyed by vermin of various

kinds. Such occurrences are beyond the power

of man to prevent, and for which we cannot be

responsible.

Hongkong, 3rd September, 1889.

WATSON'S.

PATENT DESSICATING

OR

DRIVING BOTTLES.

We beg to call special attention to our NEW

PATENT DRYING BOTTLES

which have been specially

designed and

manufactured

for us.

By the use of these Bottles, CIGARS, SEEDS,

and GOODS of all kinds, which are susceptible

to the destroying influences of moisture can be

kept in good and perfect condition.

Whenever or wherever the atmosphere is sur-

charged with moisture these Bottles will be

found invaluable.

A. S. WATSON & CO., LIMITED.

THE HONGKONG DISPENSARY,

Hongkong, 3rd September, 1889.

THE HONGKONG TELEGRAPH

HONGKONG, FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 13, 1889.

TELEGRAMS.

THE STRIKE IN LONDON.

LONDON, September 3rd.

The Shipowners have demanded of the Dock

Committee the right to employ their own laborers.

The Committee of the Sailors' Union have

decided on a general strike.

Sympathy with the dock laborers is general.

(Special to Hongkong Telegraph.)

THE NEW VICEROY OF CANTON.

CANTON, 13th Sept., 1889.

His Excellency Li Han-chang, the newly

appointed Viceroy of the Liang Kuang, will

leave for Canton on the 10th inst., and will make

the journey overland.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

THE world's coinage for 1888 was \$58,500,529,

against \$56,726,000, in 1887.

FRANCE now pays the Central and South

American Steamers Lines subsidies of \$1,500,000

yearly. Germany has fifteen subsidized

steamships in the Brazilian trade.

WHEN the Prince of Wales dined at Middle

Temple Hall recently, the band of the Grenadier

Guards, by particular request, played the Hairless

Apprentice's favourite tunes, "Two Lovely Black

Eyes" and "All very fine and large."

WE are informed by the Agents (Messrs. Arnold,

Karberg & Co.) that the China Shippers' Mutual

S. N. Co.'s steamer *Myones*, from Glasgow and

Liverpool, left Singapore for this port yesterday,

and may be expected on or about the 17th inst.

ON the return to Sandakan from Sulu of the

steamer *Spaniol* on August 11th, she was

chartered to tow several rafts of timber, the

property of Mr. Chan To Pan, who has chartered

a ship in Hongkong to arrive in Sandakan and

convey the timber to China.

IN a French examination paper, this question
was put: "Give the gender of 'tête-à-tête,' with
comments?" One of the answers given was:
"tête-à-tête is of the common gender, because
it usually takes place between a man and
a woman."

REGARDING a statement in the *London and*
China Express that the Pahang Corporation
have been offered £80,000 for several square
miles of their concession, private letters received
last week in Singapore confirm this statement.
The offer is £50,000 in cash, and £30,000 in
shares.

THE Band of the Argyll and Sutherland High-
landers will play the following programme at
the Barrack Square, this evening, commencing
at 7.30 o'clock:—

March—"O Nannie will you gang wi me," Waken.
Lancers—"Sombody's Luggage," Coote
Squads—"Blue Danube," Strauss
Maestros—"Jenny," Strauss
Quadrille—"Maryland," Collins
Gallops—"The Belle of Ireland," Collins

THE Car has promulgated a decree which is
highly favorable to the Jews in Central Asia,
inasmuch as it authorizes the Governor-General
of Turkestan to grant Russian protection to any
one applying for it. The Jews of Khiva and
Bokhara will doubtless avail themselves of this
privilege, for although in the city of Bokhara the
fullest security for life and property prevails since
the opening of the Trans-Caspian Railway, in
the interior of the Khanate outrages are still an
almost every-day occurrence.

Is it true, as asserted by "Brownie" in the
China Mail, that this colony, in addition to
numerous alleged valuable services in the
Legislative Council, is indebted to the "princely
house" of Jardine, Matheson & Co. for the
Sailors' Home, the City Hall, the Peak Roads,
and the Public Gardens? If all this is true, it
will be news to the public. If the contrary is
the case, perhaps some old resident who knows
something about the real history of the colony,
will enlighten the community as to what we
really owe the so-called "Fathers of the colony!"

BERLIN sent a list to maintain her eminence
at the head of the list of cities favored by
suicides. The record of self-murders for June is
the highest ever recorded in any city. During
that month there were 59 attempts at suicide,
of which 38 were successful. One boy, 20 women
and 38 men made up the number. Drowning was
the favorite method, 22 having sought death
in that manner. Of the others, 14 hanged them-
selves, 12 used firearms, five took poison and
two jumped from lofty windows. No apparent
reason exists for this prevalence of a mania for
self-destruction, though it is probable that the
disorders and suffering arising from the recent
strike may have had something to do with it.

FOUR notorious robbers, captured the day before
yesterday while dining at a restaurant in the
western part of Canton city, were brought before
the Panyu Magistrate yesterday, and after a few
questions, which the prisoners answered in the
affirmative, they were sentenced to instant
decapitation. The ordinary course of yamen
procedure, customary in such cases, was not
followed in the present instance, and no sooner
was sentence delivered than the culprits were
hurried off to the execution ground, and handed
over to the ten-termer mercies of the grim finisher
of the law's commands. The four heads, enclosed
in cages, will be sent to Kowloon, to be exhibited
in the market place, that town, it appears, having
been the principal sufferer from the depredations
of the decapitated marauders and their band.

THE origin of the word cigar is of some interest,
and is not to be found in the ordinary dictionaries.
The word, of course, is Spanish; and Live, in
his French dictionary, says that it is derived
from *cigarra*, the Spanish for grasshopper.
When the Spaniards first introduced tobacco into
Spain from the island of Cuba in the 16th
century, they cultivated the plant in their gardens,
which in Spanish are called *cigarrales*. Each
grew his tobacco in his *cigarrales*, and rolled it
up for smoking, as he had it from the Indians in
the West Indies. When one offered a smoke to
a friend he would say, "Es mi cigarra!"—it is
from my garden. Soon the expression came to
be, "Este cigarra es de mi cigarra!"—this cigar
is from my garden. And from this the word
cigar spread over the world. The *cigarrales*, for
garden, comes from *cigarra*, a grasshopper, that
insect being very common in Spain; the *cigarrales*
meaning the place where the *cigarrales* sing. In
this way the word cigar comes from *cigarrales*, the
insect, not because it resembles the body of the
grasshopper, but because it was grown in the
place it frequents.

REFERRING to projected railways in Siam, the
Bangkok Times of the 4th inst. says:—"A
concession has already been granted to the
concessionaires for the Bangkok Tramways
Company for a Bangkok-Pattani and Bangkok-
Paknam railway. The papers have already
been signed, and public announcements of the
fact of the concession will without doubt soon
be made by means of advertisements in the
local paper. That the matter will be care-
fully and successfully arranged is without
doubt, as the concessionaires are well known,
and thoroughly to be depended upon, as
is evidenced by the Tramway lines. The
projected railways are not of great extent
it is true, but they are important. The line from
Bangkok to Pattani will be about 40 miles in
length, and that to Paknam about 15 miles.
There are no great engineering difficulties to be
met in the construction of the lines, and material
is easily available in Siam for the road bed.
The rolling stock and rails will, of course, have
to be obtained abroad, and rumour has it
that England will in all probability be the source
from whence this supply will be obtained, though
possibly bids will be asked for from other
countries. The railway will be of the *metric*
gauge, and it is not improbable that this will
be the standard for the future lines in Siam, though
this is a question for future consideration. It
is sufficient at present that the question of
railways in Siam is definitely settled, and
that in a short space of time a railway here will
be an accomplished fact."

THE consumption of sugar in the United States
according to the *Alta California*, is fifty pounds
to every man, woman and child. In Great
Britain it is twenty-three pounds per head. The
total consumption in the United States is
3,000,000,000 pounds a year, so that, as our
contemporary points out, a fraction of a cent a
pound means a large sum to the Sugar Trust.

WE learn that telegraphic information has been
received from London to the effect that the Darvel
Bay Co.'s first crop of tobacco has been sold at
Amsterdam at the exceptionally high rate of 1/5d.
Although it was well known that the quality of
the produce was really first class, it was not
expected that more than 1/8d. would be realized.
This ought to prove very encouraging to those
interested in the success of the tobacco industry
in British North Borneo.

ACCORDING to the "funny man" of the *Sydney*
Bulletin, every actor religiously carries his hat
at an angle on his head. Here is the correct
scale of degrees: if you see a pro, go over or
under it, you have a right to tap his hat with
your stick, and get hit in the eye. The Leading
Man's hat inclines only 5 degrees; Heavy Man's
hat, shiny belltopper, 10 degrees; Light Com. dy,
15 degrees; First Low Comedy, 20 degrees;
Song-and-Dance Man (English), 25 degrees; do
do, American, 30 degrees; Acrobat, not to
exceed 40 degrees; Clown (just got engagement
for the Christmas pantomime), 45 degrees.
Others hang their hats on their ears, if large
enough.

At the last convocation in England the
subject of gambling was mainly discussed by
the clergy. Archdeacon Farrar said that there
was but one passage in the Bible which could be
quoted as discountenancing games of chance. A
motion was adopted that the clergy preach against
the sinfulness of gambling, and that the employ-
ment of rifles and lotteries at fairs and bazaars
be discouraged. There was a warm fight over the
proposition. The Bishop of Colchester ridiculed
the idea that rifles at church fairs had any con-
nection with gambling, and maintained that they
were one of the most useful means of raising
money for church purposes. After a warm
discussion, however, a majority voted against
it.

A REMARKABLE ceremony took place the other
day at Colombo. It was no less than the
admission of a Christian gentleman from America,
who recently arrived in Ceylon, into the Buddhist
creed. The proceedings took place in the
Theosophical Hall, under the guidance of the
Buddhist High Priest, assisted by eleven yellow-
robed monks. The convert, who was apparently
prepared for the function, knelt before the
assembled priests, and intimated his desire to
be admitted as a member of the Buddhist
Church. The High Priest then catechized him,
and the assembled monks, having satisfied
themselves that the gentleman was fitted to be a
follower of their noble teacher, assisted in
admitting him as one. The gentleman, whose
name was Powell, then begged of the High Priest
"to give him the P'nal," which the latter did,
the candidate repeating it after him with the
palms of his hands brought together uplifted.
Having explained to the convert the responsible
duties of a Buddhist, the High Priest gave him
his blessing. A meeting was afterwards held
at which Mr. Powell explained his reasons for
having embraced Buddhism, and described the
mental process which he had gone through before
he had arrived at the conviction of the truth of
Buddhism. Sir Edwin Arnold's poem, "The
Light of Asia," it appears, aroused in Mr. Powell
the desire to take refuge in the law of Lord
Buddha. Karma, the Buddhist conception of
the way in which the quality of actions, whether
of merit or demerit, determines the future
condition of all sentient beings, cleared away his
doubts, and showed him what he thought was
the true light. A Miss Fryn, formerly of
Bombay, and a Rev. Mr. Leadbetter have also
joined the Buddhists of Ceylon during the last
half dozen years under Theosophist auspices.

THE performances which the "Military Mums-
ers" are giving every few weeks, are getting
quite popular with the non-military portion of
the community, and deservedly. This small,
newly-formed amateur company are learning to
produce short, bright comedies in a most credit-
able way, and if they could only number in
their ranks a few more ladies, they might under-
take even more ambitious pieces with every
prospect of equal success. Last night the
Garrison Theatre was crowded with spectators,
including many civilians, at the fifth of these
entertainments. A regular overture was played
by a nervous but fairly-competent amateur band,
and then the curtain rose on the farce "White-
hall at Greenwich," the cast being as follows:—
Mr. Benjamin Buzard, Mr. J. Dale,
Mr. Gilmour, Mr. E. J. Mills,
Mr. John South, Mr. R. L. Groat,
Mr. Leonard Buzard, Mr. M. J. Hackett,
Miss, Mrs. M. Langford.

Mr. Groat, as on the previous occasions, was
the moving spirit of the piece, and proved him-
self a first class comedian. Mr. Dale, who made
his first appearance as a "Military Mummer,"
played with the ease of an old hand, and Mr.
Mills made the best of his small part, whilst the
ladies fully sustained the reputations they have
earned. The new and very much improved
stage setting helped the effect considerably.
Throughout the scene applause and laughter
were never absent, and a decided success was
scored. A musical *opéra* preceded the second farce,
sentimental and humorous, being sung by
Messrs. Crouch, Mills, Dredge, etc., Mr. Grimbie
acting as accompanist. The farce "Chiselling"
—which had gone so well at the last enter-
tainment—was then, by request, repeated, the
only change in the cast being the substitution of
Mr. Dale for Mr. Watson, as Dr. Stoneroff.
All played well, Mr. Groat, and Mr.
Hackett as Trotter and Mrs. Puffer were again
particularly good. On Saturday night "Sold
Again" will be staged in place of "Chiselling."
Perhaps a few more of the less "funny"
comedies will accept our recommendation and
be successful.

MR. WALKER, of the Sandakan Land Office,
estimates the North Borneo Tobacco crop of
1889 at 300 tons, which at two shillings per
pound will realize £60,000. From recent sales,
it would appear that a larger price may be
expected.

GREAT BRITAIN'S 1,500 cooperative unions
have 902,427 members. In 1888 a profit of
\$7,072,035 was made on sales which totalled
\$183,675,225. One hundred and twenty-five
thousand one hundred dollars was devoted to
education and \$38,500 to charity.

WE read that there is every reason to believe
that Lord Arthur Pelham Clinton, of Boulton
and Park notoriety, is still in the flesh. His
death was announced shortly after the great
explosion; but, after all, he appears to be
identical with a well-known teacher of music
somewhere south of the Equator.

AN ANGLO-INDIAN lady boasted that her Chinese
cook was much cleaner than her neighbor's
Indian chef. They visited the respective
kitchens. The Indian's pots and pans and
utensils of all kinds were filthy. The Chinaman's
vessels shone like mirrors, and Chang himself
was sitting on his box, washing himself in the
soup tureen.

MR. BOB SAWYER's relations with his landlady,
were quite amicable in comparison with the dis-
pute which culminated a few weeks since in an
action for damages at the Bloomsbury County
Court. According to the evidence given by the
defendant, his landlady, in her anxiety to get
rid of him, took the opportunity of his giving a
supper to cut off the water supply and stop
his meals. The water being badly wanted for
admixture with other liquids, the defendant and
his guests had to make a series of gallant sorties
to the kitchen; and no doubt the defendant was
perfectly right in describing the party as a merry
one. Perhaps there was not much harm in all
this, or in "the bit out of an oratorio" which
they performed; but when it came to letting off
a rifle at midnight, and saluting the landlady
and her husband on their return from church
with a chorus of "For he's a jolly good fellow,"
as was done on another occasion, public sym-
pathy will be with the modern Bob Sawyer's
landlady.

MONSIEUR BLOWZ, the well known Paris
correspondent of the *London Times*, has the
reputation of being the cheekiest man of his
generation. Charles Laurent gives an example
in *Le Paris*. He says:—"Just when M. Tirard,
president of the council and commissioner-
general of the exhibition, was delivering his
speech before all the representatives of France
and foreign countries, a fat little man, carelessly
dressed in a blue jacket and with a bulging
tummy, advanced to the center of the hall, before
all the Deputies, Senators, Mayors, council-
ors and delegates of every kind, who were
listening in silence. Every one was
dressed in tenue de rigueur—dress coat and
white tie. Deputies, Senators, and municipal
councillors were their orders. The little fat man
came—his hair and whiskers were mingling all
over his person—in slippers, or very nearly. He
stopped, the picture of coolness, in the best place,
turning his glass upon the ladies in the gallery.
Then a spectator, said aloud, what everybody
was thinking, of this piece of bad taste, and the
fat little man retired to a more distant position,
proud, doubtless, of the effect which he had
produced. It was M. de Blowz, the London
Times correspondent, who had once more taught
us what to think of his training."

THE Chicago *Inter-Ocean* credits the soliloquy
"To be or not to be" to Hannibal Hamlin of
Maine, and the Editor of the *Fort Worth*
(Texas) *Gazette* kindly sets his contemporary
right. And this is how he does it:—"It was
Hamlet of Denmark, neighbour. The names
are somewhat similar, but you ought to know
better than to make such a mistake. A paper
published in a town that aspires to be the centre
of literature and art should be careful about such
things. The remark was made by Colonel
Hamlet a good many years ago, when the Maine
man had not acquired the habit of going through
the cold winter weather arrayed in a linen duster.
Colonel Hamlet was a moody, morose fellow,
who had formed the habit of conversing with
himself, and he made the remark quoted above
a short time before jabbing his sword through
the body of General Polonius, a tiresome old
fellow who used the most of his time in back-
sapping the Colonel and getting off bad puns.
W. Shakespeare, the historian, who seemed to
have a mash on Colonel Hamlet, and thought
everything he said smart, overheard the "To-be-
or-not-to-be" business and embodied it in the
soliloquy of Hamlet, which he was then writing.
The story is a right good thing, and we would
advise our Chicago contemporary to read it.
Anybody who has a real first-class library will
loan it to the editor, Colonel Hamlet soon
afterward became engaged in a fight, and died
with his boots on. But he was something of a
killer himself, and sent one or two representa-
tives ahead of him when he went over the range."

THE ALLEGED LARCENY BY A CORPORAL.

At the Police Court this morning, Mr. Hastings
applied to Mr. Woodhouse for a re-hearing of
the case of Corporal Kennedy, who was sentenced
to three months' imprisonment on Tuesday on a
charge of stealing a pair of shoes from a shop in
Queen's Road East. He said:—"I should like
to have an opportunity of offering the evidence
of the prisoner's two companions, who were with
him on the night in question—I think their
testimony would be very valuable."

Mr. Woodhouse—Why couldn't he call them
then?

Mr. Hastings replied that he did not know.

Mr. Woodhouse—He was specially asked to
—I said "Do you wish to call the two men who
were with you?" and he distinctly said that he
did not. That was my principal reason for
quitting at my decision—there were two men

who were perfectly willing to come forward and
state their case, and they were not called.
Mr. Hastings—They were not in Court, I
think.

Mr. Woodhouse—I don't know; he had an
opportunity of calling them.

Mr. Hastings—I don't think he understood.

Mr. Woodhouse—Well, he was asked to call
them.

Mr. Hastings—Your Worship has convicted
him for larceny, which is a very serious matter
for him, as he is a corporal, and will lose his
stripes through the conviction. A conviction for
larceny would not be so serious. I wish
your Worship to reconsider the matter,
particularly with reference to the question of
larceny, and take the evidence of the two men
who were present at the time. It is a very
important matter to this man, and also to the
Company which he is in—they feel very strongly
on the matter, and would like to have it thoroughly
gone into and reconsidered, if you can do so.

Mr. Woodhouse—The difficulty is that he
declined to have this evidence called. I at once
said to him "There were two men with you—you
can call them," and he declined.

Mr. Hastings—Well, he had not the opportunity
of any advice, then.

Mr. Woodhouse—He had an officer here who
could have advised him.

Mr. Hastings—I think he did not advise the
prisoner; he only spoke as to his character. And
perhaps he did not think there was any chance
of your Worship convicting him of the larceny.

Mr. Woodhouse—He was charged with that.
Mr. Hastings—But I understand that the shoes
were never taken out of the shop—I do not know
what evidence your Worship had before you, but
I do not see how you convicted him of larceny,
if the shoes were never taken out of the shop.

Mr. Woodhouse—They were taken out of the
shop.

Mr. Hastings—Yes, but possession was never
lost—they were never taken out of the prosecutor's
premises, and I submit that, even if you think
he had the intention of stealing them, in point
of law, they never left the prosecutor's possession.
But I don't think it can be conceived that he had
any intention of stealing—apart from the point of
law.

Mr. Woodhouse—As the case came before me,
it certainly

